ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE IN THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY FOR 1884.

1894-1893

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No. 1982 OF 1885.

FROM

SIR FRANK HENRY SOUTER, KT., C.S.I.,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay;

To

THE HON'BLE J. B. RICHEY, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June 1885.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to Government this my first Annual Report on the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1884.

2. Hitherto the practice has been for the Chief Presidency Magistrate to incorporate, in his annual report on the state of crime, the information which I am now required to furnish under the Resolution of Government in the Judicial Department, No. 5628 of the 10th August 1883, in which I am directed to adhere, as closely as possible, to the forms used by the other Commissioners.

G.—Statement of Expenditure on Police Buildings.
H.—Statement of Resignations and Dismissals.

3. The Statements A. to F., as prescribed by the Government of India, accompany the Report, together with the additional Forms noted in the margin.

4. This being the first Annual Report on the working of the Police submitted from my office, it will not be possible, I regret to say, to furnish any comparative statements on the results obtained during the last and preceding years.

5. The year under review shows that there were 20,843 cognizable cases reported to the Police, including direct cases, of which number 18,208 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 87·35. In these cases 24,862 persons were arrested both by the Police themselves and under process issued by the Magistrates, of whom 23,575 were convicted, 1,120 acquitted, 82 released without being brought before the Magistrates for trial, 32 were pending at the close of the year, and the remaining 53 were disposed of as follows:—

2 were admitted as approvers;
20 were transferred to the Mofussil—13 by the Magistrates and 7 by the Police;
13 were made over to the Military and Naval authorities—11 by the Magistrates and 2 by the Police;
5 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum—3 by the Magistrates and 2 by the Police;
1 died before completion of trial;
2 escaped from Police custody;
8 died before commencement of trial; and
2 absconded while on bail,

giving a percentage of convictions at 94·82.

6. During the year under report 16,880 cognizable cases were reported and investigated by the Police, of which 14,793 ended in conviction, 755 in acquittal, and 20 were pending, and the remainder were undetected at the close of the year. The percentage of cases resulting in conviction to those investigated being 87·63.

7. I propose to classify the abovementioned cognizable cases under two heads; *first*, offences against the Indian Penal Code, and *secondly*, those against miscellaneous local Acts.

8. There were in all 3,642 offences against the Penal Code reported, of which 1,771 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 48·62, and under miscellaneous laws 13,238 cases were reported; of these 13,022 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 98·36.

9. The total number of persons arrested by the Police in connection with the cognizable cases investigated (*vide* para. 6) is 21,189, of which 20,167 were convicted, giving a percentage of 95·17.

10. The persons arrested for offences against the Penal Code number 2,646; of these 1,915 were convicted, showing a percentage of 72·37; those arrested for committing breaches of miscellaneous cognizable laws amount to 18,543, of which number 18,252 were convicted showing a percentage of 98·43.

11. *Cognizable Cases.*—The following brief review gives an analysis of offences committed during the year:—

12. Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.

Relating to Coin.—Thirteen cases were reported, of which 8 resulted in conviction and 5 in acquittal. In these cases 15 persons were arrested of whom 9 were convicted and 6 acquitted. The offences under this head were of a trivial nature and therefore call for no remarks.

Public Justice.—Four offences under this head were reported in which 4 persons were prosecuted, and the cases all resulted in conviction.

Rioting or Unlawful Assembly.—One case was reported implicating 10 persons, all of whom were convicted.

Personating Public Servants.—Three cases implicating 4 persons were reported and conviction was obtained in all of them.

13. Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.

Murder by Thugs, Dacoits and Robbers.—No offences properly falling under this heading are known in this city. Statement B., which is intended to embrace such and other professional crimes, is therefore submitted blank.

Murder by Poison.—There was only one case of this kind, in which 4 persons were arrested and the following is a brief account of the occurrence:—

A mendicant named Syad Abbas became enamoured of a Mahomedan dancing girl, Fazal Nisa, who however rejected his advances. Thereupon he conspired to take her life and enlisted the aid of three other friends named Sheikh Ahmed, Abdullah Eusuf, and Pira Datta, and they having previously devised a plan, Pira Datta and Sheikh Ahmed repaired to the house of Fazal Nisa, where they made professions to her of having vowed a vow in connection with which they were offering sweetmeats to a saint and induced her to partake of some. Shortly after eating them she became ill and was taken to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, where she died within two hours after her admission. The enquiry went to show that the sweetmeats contained a large quantity of arsenic. The investigation led to the apprehension of all the accused, who were placed before a Magistrate, charged with the murder of the girl. The case was pending before the Magistrate at the close of the year.

Other Murders.—Seven cases appear under this classification, 5 of which occurred in Bombay and the remaining 2 were alleged to have been committed beyond the city limits. The following are brief outlines of the murders committed in Bombay:—

I.—On the morning of the 30th of March a Hindu named Withu Hari, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, attacked her with a sickle, inflicting numerous wounds on the upper portion of her body and almost severing her head from the trunk. Some of the neighbours hearing a scuffle ran up to the hut from whence the noise proceeded, and seized the offender in the very act of hacking at his wife, whom they found to be dead. The offender was convicted at the Sessions and sentenced to death.

II.—On the 7th of May one Vishram Gopal residing at Bhuleshvar enticed a boy, a distant relative of his, aged 5 years, from home, and having possessed himself of a silver waistchain, worth Rs. 8, from the person of the boy, threw him into a well where he was drowned. The Police subsequently arrested the accused on suspicion, who admitted his guilt, and pointed out the place where he had buried the waistchain, as also the well in which he had thrown the lad, where he was found. Vishrám was convicted of the murder and condemned to death.

III.—On the night of the 24th of June, a Persian named Mirza Aga Sikandar prompted by feelings of jealousy and revenge, and accompanied by a friend named Mahomed Taki, also a Persian, obtained entrance, by scaling a high wall at about 2 o'clock in the morning, into the compound of the house of one Aga Mahomed Shustari, who had recently married. Mirza Aga Sikandar then made his way into the sleeping room wherein Aga Mahomed Shustari and his wife lay, and most brutally stabbed them in many places with a dagger, inflicting mortal wounds on both of them. The cries of the unfortunate woman aroused the neighbourhood, but the murderer, who was then unknown, made good his escape for the time. The wounded persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they both died after lingering for a few days. A cloak and skullcap which Mirza Aga Sikandar had dropt at the scene of murder led to his detection and ultimate apprehension. He and his accomplice were jointly charged with this offence and at the enquiry before the Magistrate Mahomed Taki was admitted as an approver. He gave valuable evidence against Mirza Aga Sikandar, which resulted in his committal to the Sessions, where he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

IV.—On the morning of the 18th September a bundle wrapped in cloth was discovered lying in the Mahomedan cemetery at Grant Road. The bundle on being opened was found to contain the dead body of a new-born male child. One piece of rag was found stuffed in the infant's mouth and another fastened tight round the neck. This crime was no doubt the result of illicit intercourse and probably committed by the mother to protect her from disgrace. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed. The Police were very diligent in their enquiries into this case but without success. Murders of this class are always difficult of detection.

V.—On the 25th February one Jagannath Ramdin, a Brâhmin by caste, surrendered himself to the Ajmere Police, and made a voluntary statement to the effect that he had murdered, in Bombay, a boy of 9 years of age, the son of his mistress, by throwing him into a pond at Parell out of spite towards his mistress for her infidelity. From enquiries it appeared that on the 10th August 1883 the dead body of the boy had been found floating in the same pond, upon which the Coroner's jury had returned a verdict of accidental death. The self-accused person was brought down to Bombay and charged with the murder of the lad; but whilst in custody he was noticed to behave in a strange manner. He was therefore examined by the Police Surgeon and declared to be insane and was sent by the Magistrate to the Lunatic Asylum under the orders of Government.

In one of the two cases said to have been committed without the Bombay limits a Madrasi named Udeigiri Sheshsagirirao Wasudeorao was arrested by the Police on suspicion of having murdered a woman in the Madwa District of the Madras Presidency, as he answered to a description of an offender regarding whom a hand-bill had been issued by the Police authorities there. He was charged before the Magistrate and remanded to jail pending a reference to the Madwa Police. It transpired however that he was not the party wanted and was therefore immediately set at large.

In the second case a Pathán was arrested at the instance of the Rewa Kánta authorities. The Bombay Police found him lying in the J. J. Hospital suffering from sword cuts. He was accused of complicity in a murder committed in the above province, and having been charged before the Magistrate his transfer was directed to the Political Agent at Rewa Kánta for trial.

Two cases of murder, which were pending from 1883, were disposed of by the High Court during the year, both ending in conviction, and of the 3 pri-

somers who were arrested in connection with these cases one was sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, and the third pardoned on being admitted as an approver.

Culpable Homicide.—There was only one case under this classification. On the 7th September a tent lascar, believing his wife to be unfaithful to him, cut her throat with a knife causing her death. He was tried at the Sessions Court and sentenced to transportation for life.

Unnatural Offences.—One case involving one prisoner was reported, but owing to insufficiency of evidence the accused was discharged by the Magistrate.

Exposure of Infants or concealment of Birth.—Four cases were reported, one ended in conviction and one in acquittal; the other two cases remained undetected. Two persons were arrested by the Police in connection with the first 2 cases; one was convicted and the other discharged.

Attempt at and abetment of Suicide.—Forty-seven cases were reported; 33 ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal, one was disposed of by the accused person being sent to the Lunatic Asylum, and in the remaining 4 cases the persons died before they could be placed before a Magistrate for trial. In connection with these cases 47 persons were arrested by the Police of whom 33 were convicted.

Grievous Hurt.—Forty-three cases were reported to the Police; 24 ended in conviction, 15 in acquittal and 4 were pending at the close of the year. In these cases 60 persons were arrested, 27 of whom were convicted by the Magistrates and 5 by the High Court, 20 were acquitted and 8 were on their trial on the 31st of December.

Administering Stupefying Drugs.—Three cases were reported. In one of these the Police made arrests, but owing to there not being sufficient evidence the accused were discharged; the remaining 2 cases remained undetected.

Hurt by Dangerous Weapon.—Twenty-five cases were reported to the Police, 12 of these ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal, 1 was pending, and 3 were undetected at the end of the year. Twenty nine persons were arrested for these offences of whom 18 were convicted, 8 acquitted and 3 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Kidnapping or Abduction.—Two cases were reported, both of which ended in conviction, the 3 persons arrested by the Police being convicted.

Criminal Force to Public Servant or Woman.—Two cases were reported in which 3 persons were arrested and convicted.

Rash or negligent act causing Death or Grievous Hurt.—Four cases were reported; one ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, whilst the fourth remained undetected. In these cases 3 persons were arrested of whom 1 was convicted by the High Court, the other two being acquitted by the Magistrates.

14. Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property.

Robbery.—Three cases were reported; 2 ended in conviction and 1 was pending at the close of the year. Four persons were charged in these cases, of whom 3 were convicted, the fourth being under remand. Rs. 85 in cash were stolen in these cases out of which sum nothing was recovered. These cases were all of a trivial nature and therefore need no comment from me.

Serious Mischief and Cognate Offences.—Two cases have been classified under this head. In one a lunatic was detected in setting fire to a three-storied house in Sheikh Memon Street, and under the orders of Government the Magistrate directed his confinement in the Lunatic Asylum. In the second case a hay stack was burnt down, and on enquiry it became obvious that it had been the work of an incendiary, and the Police arrested 2 persons against whom suspicion pointed, but as no evidence could be obtained to bring the offence home to them they were set at liberty.

Lurking House Trespass or House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, &c., Serial No. 39.—The following statement will show the number of cases reported

to the Police as also the number of persons arrested in connection with them together with the amount of property stolen and recovered:—

Division.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	True.	In which Property recovered.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
A.	5	...	...	2	1	50·	1	...	...
B.	22	4	18·10	12	10	83·33	4,848	376	7·75
C.	29	19	65·50	27	25	92·59	3,602	2,275	63·15
D.	6	4	66·40	7	7	100·	3,445	539	15·64
E.	22	10	45·45	10	9	90·	1,064	429	40·31
F. and G. ...	3	...	...	1	1	100·	153	...	...
W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	87	37	42·52	59	53	89·83	13,113	3,619	27·59

House Trespass with a view to commit an Offence, &c. Serial No. 37—Five cases were reported to the Police; 4 ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal; 5 persons were arrested in these cases of whom 4 were convicted and 1 was acquitted.

Receiving Stolen Property by Dacoity or Habitually, &c.—No cases were reported during the year. There were however 3 cases pending before the Courts from 1883 in which 3 persons were implicated, all of whom were convicted by the High Court and sentenced to 10 years' transportation each.

15. Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.

Wrongful Restraint and Confinement.—Two cases were reported; 1 ended in conviction and the other was compounded.

Rash act causing Hurt or endangering Life.—Sixteen cases were reported, 7 ending in conviction, 6 in acquittal and 1 pending at the end of the year. Two cases remained undetected as the persons absconded whilst on bail after the commencement of their trial.

16. Class IV.—Minor Offences against Property.

Theft of Cattle.—Two cases involving two persons were reported, both ending in conviction. The property in these cases amounted to Rs. 110, which was recovered.

Thefts, Ordinary.—Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-four cases were reported as coming under this heading which may be classified as follows:—213 by servants, 1,519 in dwelling houses and 1,022 from the person and exposed places.

The following table will show the thefts committed in each district of the city with the result of the Police enquiries into them:—

Division.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	True.	In which Property recovered.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
A. ...	328	196	59·69	206	160	77·66	15,477	7,144	46·15
B. ...	422	272	64·45	292	239	81·84	28,821	12,876	44·67
C. ...	829	527	63·57	517	383	74·05	46,214	24,894	53·86
D. ...	360	207	57·5	236	154	65·29	13,348	5,782	46·82
E. ...	521	299	57·50	297	235	79·12	11,038	5,137	46·53
F. & G. ...	150	99	66·	114	96	84·21	6,503	3,740	57·66
Water ...	49	26	53·06	41	26	63·41	2,566	330	12·89
Prince's Dock ...	69	56	81·15	57	51	89·47	1,985	872	43·92
Total ...	2,728	1,682	61·61	1,760	1,344	76·36	1,24,956	60,776	48·63

The Magistrate directed 26 cases, which had been maliciously preferred, to be struck off.

The Police apprehended an old offender named Minguel Francis *alias* Caitan De Souza on suspicion of having committed several thefts in the quarters of European gentlemen residing at Malabár Hill, Khambála and Byculla and succeeded in recovering stolen property in eleven cases. The offender was convicted at the Sessions and sentenced to transportation for 10 years.

On the 7th November a gang of seven Arabs was arrested by the Police for being concerned in 15 thefts committed during the two previous months. The whole of the stolen property in almost all the cases was recovered. The offenders were all convicted and sentenced to different terms of rigorous imprisonment. The facts of these cases were reported by me in my No. 4018, dated 8th December 1884, to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Three hundred and sixty-five cases were reported to the Police during the year under report, of which 178 ended in conviction, 130 in acquittal, 1 was pending trial and the rest remained undetected. The number of persons arrested and the results obtained against them, as also the amount of property stolen and recovered, will be seen at a glance from the following table :—

Division.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	True.	In which Property recovered.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
A. ...	31	22	70·96	28	19	67·85	2,068	1,351	60·54
B. ...	46	29	63·04	38	26	68·42	5,703	1,014	17·79
C. ...	162	140	86·41	145	66	45·51	9,537	7,643	80·15
D. ...	64	45	70·31	52	26	50·	1,291	842	65·28
E. ...	41	40	88·33	44	34	77·27	1,570	1,296	82·61
F. & G. ...	12	8	66·66	10	8	80·	745	236	31·68
W. ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Prince's D. ck ...	1	1	100·	1	1	100·	1	1	100·
Total ...	365	285	78·08	319	180	56·42	20,918	12,282	58·71

In connection with this class of crime a very remarkable case came under investigation by the Police in the unravelling of which no less than 51 distinct cases of criminal breach of trust were brought to light against a Pársi woman. The Magistrate, before whom all these cases were placed, convicted the woman in 3 and passed an accumulated sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on her and directed that the property in the remaining 48 cases should all be returned to the rightful owners.

Receiving Stolen Property.—There were 128 cases investigated; of these 75 ended in conviction, 51 in acquittal, 1 was disposed of by the accused dying before the termination of the trial, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year. In connection with these cases 161 persons were arrested, of whom 93 were convicted. The total amount of stolen property received was valued at Rs. 4,978, of which Rs. 4,534 worth was recovered giving a percentage of 91·08.

On the night of 22nd May four silver bars and a few silver coins of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 were stolen from the melting shed of Her Majesty's Mint. Enquiries were made at the time, but without success. A few days afterwards 3 silver bars were found buried in the compound near to where a sepoy of the 10th Regiment N. I., named Darya Khan, had been on sentry duty on the night in question. Suspicion pointed to him, and on further enquiry the Police succeeded in recovering the fourth bar and some of the coins from the brother-in-law of Darya Khan named Sheikh Fakira. Darya Khan and Sheikh Fakira were both convicted at the Sessions of dishonestly receiving stolen property and sentenced to 3 and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Criminal House Trespass, Serial No. 47.—There were 7 cases reported; 6 ended in conviction and one in acquittal. In connection with these cases the Police arrested 7 persons of whom 6 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

17.—Class VI. Other Offences not specified above.

Offences against Religion.—Three cases were reported, in which four persons were arrested and convicted.

Vagrancy and Bad Character.—Under the Vagrancy Act 68 cases were placed before the Magistrates in which 62 persons were convicted, one being a female, the first inmate of her sex since the foundation of the Female Workhouse.

Seventeen habitual thieves were arrested and placed before the Magistrates during the year under report. They were all called upon to furnish securities for their good behaviour, but failing to do so, they were sentenced to terms of imprisonment under the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Gambling.—There were 182 cases of this offence in which the Police arrested 997 persons of whom the Magistrates convicted 991 and acquitted 6.

Excise Laws.—Forty-six cases were reported, of which forty-four resulted in conviction and two in acquittal. Fifty-four persons were arrested in connection with these cases of whom fifty-one were convicted and 3 acquitted.

Opium Act.—There were seventeen cases, sixteen of which terminated in conviction and the remaining one in acquittal; 17 persons were arrested, 16 being convicted and one acquitted.

Railway Laws.—There was but one case under this head involving 2 prisoners, who were both convicted.

Salt and Customs Laws.—There were 4 cases implicating five prisoners, all of whom were convicted.

Arms Act.—There were nine cases of this class, eight of which ended in conviction and one in acquittal; 12 persons were arrested, 11 of whom being convicted, and one acquitted.

Public and Local Nuisances.—One hundred and eight cases were reported under this heading; 86 ended in conviction, 21 in acquittal and 1 was pending on the 31st December. In connection with these cases 108 persons were arrested, 86 of whom were convicted, 21 acquitted and the remaining one was awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Cognizable Offences under other Special and Local Laws.

18. *Possession of Stolen Property, Section* 35 *of Act XIII. of* 1856.—The Police arrested five hundred and four persons in four hundred and sixteen cases. Of these 422 persons were convicted, 69 being discharged. In these cases the aggregate value of the property found in possession of the persons arrested amounted to Rs. 5,398. Nine of the persons who were arrested for such offences were transferred by the Magistrates and Police to different stations in the Mofussil for trial and the remaining four were waiting trial.

19. *Offences against the Police Acts.*—Nine thousand one hundred and twelve cases were investigated, 9,027 of which ended in conviction and 40 in acquittal, whilst two were pending at the close of the year. In connection with these cases the Police arrested 13,485 persons of whom 13,362 were convicted, giving a percentage of 99·08.

20. *Offences against the Public Conveyance Act.*—In 3,152 cases action was taken by the Police against the same number of persons and convictions were obtained in 3,126 cases, giving a percentage of 99·17.

21. *Tramway Act.*—Under this head the Police investigated 11 cases involving 11 persons, all of whom were convicted.

22. *Port Act XII of* 1875.—Four cases of this class were reported, all of which ended in conviction and of the 4 persons arrested all were punished.

23. *Shipping Act.*—One hundred and seventy-six cases were reported to the Police, the majority being for persistent refusal of duties. Of these cases 157 resulted in conviction and 19 in acquittal, owing to want of sufficient evidence to bring home the charges.

24. *Tobacco Act.*—For breach of this law one person was arrested and he was convicted.

25. *Mutiny Act.*—Under this heading seven persons were arrested in five cases, of whom five were convicted and two acquitted.

26. *Army Act.*—Nine deserters from the Army who were arrested in nine cases were, under the orders of the Magistracy, delivered over to the Military authorities for trial.

27. *Jails Act.*—Two cases for the commission of a breach of this law implicating 2 persons were inquired into by the Magistrates, and in both convictions were obtained.

28. *Poison Act.*—One case in which there was one prisoner ended in conviction.

29. *Post Office Act.*—There were 2 cases under this heading reported during the year and 2 were standing over from 1883. In these cases 15 persons were implicated, of whom 6 were convicted and 9 acquitted.

30. *Foreigners' Act.*—There was one case for a breach of this Act. A person who had been deported under the orders of Government returned to British India and was under the orders of Government committed to the Thána Jail.

31. *Gas Act.*—One person who was arrested for a breach of this Act was acquitted by the Magistrate.

32. *Victoria, Chapter* 9, 10 *and* 11.—Two persons in one case were charged with deserting from the Royal Navy and were made over to the Naval authorities by order of the Magistrate.

33. *Property Stolen and Recovered.*—The computed aggregate value of property stolen under all headings amounted to Rs. 1,70,001, out of which 86,916 was recovered, giving a percentage of 51·12.

FORM A., PART II.

34. *Non-cognizable Crime.*—The following statement exhibits the non-cognizable offences under each class as reported during the year 1884, together with the number of prisoners and the manner in which they were disposed of :—

	PERSONS.					REMARKS.
	Cases.	Arrested and summoned.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Awaiting trial at close of year.	
Class I. P. C. offences	56	53	33	30	...	
Do. II. do.	1	1	1	...	...	
Do. III. do.	2	1	...	1	...	
Do. IV. do.	2,464	4,519	1,184	3,338	...	
Do. V. do.	226	220	64	154	2	
Do. VI. do.	257	268	78	189	1	
Do. VI. C. P. C. do.	299	294	53	241	...	
Total ...	3,305	5,356	1,410	3,953	3	
Special Laws.						
Municipal Acts	5,933	5,772	4,304	1,468	...	
Contagious Diseases Act	340	340	230	110	...	
Vaccination Act	269	269	259	10	...	
Distress Act	14	13	1	12	...	
Artificers' Act	1	1	...	1	...	
Factory Act	1	1	1	...	...	
Police Act	14*	...	...	...	...	*No process issued.
Total ...	6,572	6,396	4,795	1,601	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,877	11,752	6,205	5,554	3	

With regard to the offences appearing in Statement A. Part II. there is but one calling for any comment from me, and that was pending before the Court at the close of the year 1883.

In the case referred to a Banyan was found endeavouring to dispose of two Government of India currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and as he could give no satisfactory account of his possession of them, he was placed before a Magistrate, who after enquiry committed him to the Sessions where he was

convicted. Full particulars of this case appear in my letter to Government No. 1157, dated 3rd April 1884.

35. *Contagious Diseases Act.*—For breaches of this Act proceedings were instituted by summons in 340 cases against a similar number of offenders, of whom 230 were convicted and 110 were discharged. At the commencement of the year 1,435 women stood on the Register, 358 were registered during the year under review, whilst 265 had their names struck off on the grounds that they ceased to carry on their profession. At the close of the year 1,528 women continued to be borne on the Register.

36. I regret to say that under the existing state of the law the efforts of the Police to control contagious disease are almost futile: hundreds of women who are well known to be carrying on prostitution in the most open manner cannot be brought on the Register because the Magistrates require evidence, which it is next to impossible to obtain. I am obliged to admit that the law on this head is at present working most unsatisfactorily in the city of Bombay, and unless Government can see their way to strengthening the hands of the Police and the Magistrates as regards the working of this Act, the sooner it is abolished here the better. Government would be spared an unprofitable expense and the Police the discharge of a duty which, under existing circumstances, they find it impossible to perform with credit to themselves or to the satisfaction of Government.

37. *Trade under the Arms Act XI of* 1878.—This Act was in force during the whole of the year and the tables given below will show the extent of the import and export trade carried on in arms and ammunition:—

Importation.

Rifles.	Carbines.	Guns.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.		Percussion Caps.	Gunpowder.				Sulphur.				Dynamite.	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuse, Coils.
				Loaded.	Empty.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.				
92	253	111	24	89,300	5,50,100	1,79,87,225	43	13	1	21	253	17	3	11	46,710 lbs.	1,400 lbs.	1,46,300 No.	5,11,210 No.

Export, Transport and Transhipment.

Rifles.	Carbines.	Guns.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.		Percussion Caps.	Gunpowder.				Sulphur.				Dynamite.	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuse, Coils.
				Loaded.	Empty.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.				
47	14	60	47	1,84,850	8,60,000	1,51,05,300	60	4	3	16	607		3	19	24,850 lbs.	25,850 lbs.	7,10,000 No.	8,81,200 No.

During the year the following permits and licenses were issued:—

Permits to exempted persons	800
Ditto to public servants	116
Possession licenses	320
Journey do.	97
Dealers do.	47
Transhipment do.	10
Export licenses to exempted persons	606
Total ...	1,996

38. *Inquests.*—During the past year 417 inquests were held by the Coroner in the Town and Island of Bombay and the following verdicts were recorded:—

Suicides	74
Homicides...	9
Accidental deaths	220
Natural causes	85
Unknown do.	28
Still-born	1
Total ...	417

Suicide.—Of the 74 cases of suicide 2 were by throat-cutting, 44 by drowning, 1 by hanging, 24 by poisoning, 1 by shooting, and 1 by stabbing.

Homicides.—Five of these were murders, 1 culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 2 by rash and negligent acts and 1 by simple hurt.

Accidental Deaths.—Deaths in these cases were due to various causes, *viz.* accidents on board ships from machinery, from the falling of heavy weights, also from street accidents and drowning, whilst others were from the bites of venomous reptiles and mad dogs as also by falls from buildings, &c.

Unknown Causes.—In these cases most of the bodies were found in water and they were mostly so advanced in decomposition that it was impossible to ascertain the real causes of death.

39. *Pilgrims.*—During the year under report 7,550 Mahomedan pilgrims passed through Bombay on their way to the Hedjaz. Of this number 5,402 were from British territory, 783 from Native States and 1,365 from foreign countries. Passports were granted by me to 3,743 Indian pilgrims, informal passes to 1,365 foreigners and 2,442 Indian subjects who passed through Bombay obtained passports from different British Civil and Political officers in India.

40. The introduction of the passport system and the appointment of a Proctector of Pilgrims has been the means of largely ameliorating the sufferings of the pilgrims, but the bill for the enactment of a Pilgrim Brokers' Act, which I am aware is now under the consideration of Government will, when passed into law, prove an additional boon and protection to the many pilgrims who annually proceed from all parts of Asia to the Hedjaz.

41. *Fire Brigade.*—The strength and cost of this force for the year 1884 :—

		Rs.
1	Chief Engineer...	1,500
3	Assistant Engineers	1,800
4	Firemen	960
5	Tindals	1,200
7	Assistant Tindals	1,344
57	Lascars	9,576
1	Mochie	108
4	Coachmen	720
6	Goráwálas	720
	Expenses, rents, &c.	11,431
	Total ...	29,359

42. There are 6 Fire Brigade Stations in this city and 11 engines, of which 4 are steam and 7 are manual engines. There is no distinct Fire Brigade and the duties of Engineers are performed by members of the Police, and the whole work of extinguishing fires devolves on the Police Force. Those who act as Engineers receive an allowance each as shown above on account of the additional duty thus devolving on them. The entire cost of the so-called Brigade is borne by the Municipality.

43. Thirty-eight fires occurred during the year in which property of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,94,944 was destroyed. Of these fires 9 were accidental, 1 the work of an incendiary, 1 was due to carelessness, but the causes of the other fires could not be ascertained.

44. The Fire Brigade works under the immediate orders of the Commissioner of Police and his Deputy.

45. From Statement C. it will be observed that 57 fairs and large assemblies were held in Bombay during the past year. The majority of these were of little importance, but others were largely and widely attended, particularly the Máhim, Mátunga, Mahálakshmi, Walkeshwar fairs and the Devâli and Moharam Festivals. On these occasions it devolved on the Police to perform exceptionally heavy work, and it is with pleasure that I am able to record that no serious offences or accidents at any of these gatherings occurred during the year.

46. The Festival of the Devâli or Hindu New Year is observed in Bombay with considerable ceremony : it lasts for 5 days, during the last 2 or 3 of which the streets, particularly those in the Hindu locality, are brilliantly illuminated,

to witness which crowds are attracted. The people at this time are, as a rule, very orderly, still the Police are heavily taxed for several hours each night in regulating the immense traffic in the streets.

47. But the great annual religious Festival of Bombay is the Moharam, which extends over 10 days. It is always a most laborious and anxious time for the Police, as, until late years, it was almost certain to be ushered in by serious disturbances and often bloodshed arising from a long-standing and at one time bitter feud existing between the two distinct sects of Mahomedans, the Sunis and the Shiáhs.

48. For many years it was found necessary to station a strong detachment of Military in the city where they remained during the last 2 or 3 days of the Moharam, and it is only within the last few years that at the commencement of the Moharam the usual requisition to hold a party of the Military in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice to quell any disturbance that might arise has been discontinued.

49. But though a better feeling has certainly been brought about between the two sects of Mahomedans in Bombay, still throughout the ten days of the Moharam and particularly during the last 2 or 3 days, the excitement in the city is intense. Mahomedans from all parts of Asia are collected here, many of whom are naturally of lawless habits and all requiring to be treated with consideration, while at the same time the rules and regulations have to be carefully but strictly enforced.

50. Any harsh proceedings on the part of the Police at such a time might lead to serious consequences, and therefore despite all the precautions which are adopted calculated to avert disturbance, it is a matter of congratulation to every member of the Police Force who, on the 10th day of the Moharam as the sun is setting, observes with satisfaction and feelings of relief the hundreds of Tábuts streaming through the city and being hurried to the sea side for immersion attended by thousands of spectators collected from all parts of the city and surrounding country who come to witness the grand spectacle of the year.

51. During the last two days of the Moharam every available man in the Police is required to remain at his post, and the cheerful manner in which the whole Force usually perform their most harassing and at times very delicate duties is worthy of all praise.

52. Strength and cost of Police for the year 1884 :—

	(a).—Land Police.	Rs.
1	Commissioner	30,000
1	Deputy Commissioner ...	11,798
	Office establishment ...	5,184
6	Superintendents	19,988
36	Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	29,125
92	Do. do. on less than Rs. 100	26,991
1,020	Constables of all classes ...	1,97,551
1,156	*(b)*	
98	Government Police Guards .	13,207
	(c).—Harbour Police.	
1	Superintendent	5,400
4	Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	5,481
9	Do. do. on less than Rs. 100	2,256
87	Constables	16,176
	(d).—Dockyard Police.	
3	Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	5,386
4	Do. do. on less than Rs. 100	1,140
77	Constables	11,028
1,439		3,80,781

	(e)	Rs.
1,439		3,80,781
5	Men employed to guard distilleries	862
	(f).—C. D. Act Police.	
2	Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	4,560
10	Constables	1,320
	(g).—Prince's Dock Police.	
2	Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	3,900
4	Do. do. on less than Rs. 100	809
44	Constables	4,414
	(h).—Police employed at different Burial and Burning Grounds.	
20	Men	2,880
	Total ...	3,99,526
	Rent, contingencies, allowances, &c., &c.	69,647
	Hospital expenses	6,124
1,526	Grand Total ...	4,75,297

53. The cost of the City Police is borne by Government, the Municipality paying a contribution, and the charges on account of the Harbour Police are borne entirely by Government. The Prince's Dock Police is maintained at the cost of the Port Trust and 20 additional men are paid by the Municipality for whose purposes they are employed.

54. From Statement E. it will be seen that only 40 members of the Force are armed with swords and 1,484 men with the baton. It will also appear that 66 men were dismissed for various offences and 27 officers and 841 men were punished departmentally. Of the officers 4 were suspended and 23 fined in various sums, whilst of the men 779 were fined, 33 were suspended and 29 reduced. Eleven men were judicially punished by the Magistrates—2 under the Police Acts for receiving unauthorized gratifications, and 9 for other offences under the Penal Code. Of the latter number 5 were convicted of simple thefts, 2 of criminal house trespass, 1 of assault and 1 of causing hurt.

55. Two hundred and one officers and men were rewarded by promotion and 81 received money rewards.

56. I regret to say that only 110 officers and 297 men of the entire Police Force are able to read and write, which is not altogether satisfactory, but unfortunately no provision exists for the education of the Force, and the men are at present so overworked that it is impossible to find time for improvement as regards education.

57. During the year there were 173 enlistments. It will be seen that 896 members of the Force have more than 1 year's service and less than 10, whilst 455 have put in upwards of 10 years' service. Thirty-eight members of the Force retired on pensions, 9 on gratuity, 18 resigned without receiving pension or gratuity, 1 officer who failed to give satisfaction in the performance of his duties was discharged, 6 men deserted and 19 died.

58. The percentage of admission in Hospital 111·81 appears very large and can no doubt be accounted for by the constant exposure and overwork to which the men are subject and which I believe is going far to undermine the constitution of the men; but I will comment on this subject further on. The percentage of deaths is 1·24, which is satisfactory.

59. From Statement F. it will be observed that there were 52 Europeans and 1,474 Natives in the Force. Of these 55 are Christians, 371 Mahomedans, 1,096 Hindus, 3 Pársis and 1 Jew. The majority of the Hindus are inhabitants of the Konkan, whilst the Mahomedans for the most part come from the Poona District. The latter make the best policemen as possessing far better physique than their Hindu brethren.

60. I trust that a review of all the statements and facts now submitted on the working of the Bombay City Police for the year 1884 will be accepted as satisfactory, more especially when I bring to the notice of Government, which I now purpose doing, the very inadequate Force with which these results have been obtained.

61. In 1865 the Bombay City Police was reorganized by Colonel Bruce, the Inspector General of Police for all India, who after visiting Bombay and personally making himself acquainted with all its Police requirements, recommended a Force, the total strength of which was 1,456 men including Government Police Guards and Harbour Police, but exclusive of the Government Dockyard Police.

62. Colonel Bruce stated in his report to the Bombay Government that he was "unable to perceive that the work could possibly be done with fewer hands." This strength was accordingly sanctioned.

63. A few minor changes have been made at different periods the practical result of which has however been to leave me with 101 men less to meet the miscellaneous and greatly enhanced duties which now so burden the Bombay City Police.

64. The following contrasted statement will show how the Force stood at the time of the reorganization in 1865 and their strength and distribution at the present time:—

	Strength in the year 1885 according to Colonel Bruce's Scheme.	Strength on the 1st January 1885.	Additional men employed for special duties but not available for general Police work.	
(*a*). Land Police	1,239	1,156		
(*b*). Government Police Guards ...	116	98		
(*c*). Water or Harbour Police ...	101	101		
Total ...	1,456	1,355		Less by 101 men.
(*d*). Dockyard Police			84	This Force existed in 1865 but was not included in the reorganization.
(*e*). Distilleries under the Collector of Bombay ...			5	
(*f*). C. D. Act Police			12	
(*g*). Prince's Dock Police...			50	Paid by the Port Trust through this Department.
(*h*). Police employed at different burial and burning grounds			20	Paid by the Municipality through this Department.
Total ...			171	
Add—Strength as stood on 1st January 1885 for general Police work			1,355	
Total strength including the additional men employed for special duties			1,526	

65. It will be seen by a glance at this statement that though 70 men have been added to the strength of the Police 171 men of the Force are distinct and entertained for special service and are not available for general Police duty.

66. Thus while the strength of the Police available to meet all demands is considerably less in number now than in 1865, the additional duties and responsibilities which had devolved upon the Force since the reorganization are quite extraordinary. It is difficult to calculate with any degree of accuracy what increase took place in the population in the city of Bombay between 1865 and 1872, but the Census of this latter year gave a population of 644,405, and the last Census taken in 1881 gave a population of 773,196, showing an increase of inhabitants, within 9 years, of no less than 128,791 souls.

67. With the view of showing in some measure how the city itself has increased in size, I made a reference to the Municipal Commissioner who has favored me with official information that between the years 1872 and 1883 no less than 3,923 new buildings have been erected, and during the same period not less than 6½ miles of new roads have been laid out and opened for traffic, and that 2 miles more are now under construction within the limits of the city.

68. I will now mention that whereas the town of Calcutta and its suburbs contain, as shown by the Census of 1881, a population of 684,658, less by 88,538 than the number of inhabitants in Bombay, they have for their protection a Police Force of 3,010 men, nearly double the strength of Bombay, or to be accurate, 1,484 men in excess of the Bombay Police Force. In other words while Calcutta has 1 policeman for every 227·46 of population, in Bombay we have but 1 policeman for every 506·68 of inhabitants.

69. Below I have given the population of London and Paris with the strength of Police of both, and the ratio of Police to population:—

Name.	Population in 1891.	Strength of Police.	Ratio of Police to Population.
London City and Metropolitan District ...	4,766,661	13,548	1 to 351·83
Paris	2,200,000	8,250	1 to 266·66

70. From enquiries I have ascertained that all the large towns in India such as Poona, Delhi, Lucknow, Lahore, Karáchi, &c., are provided with considerably higher percentage of Police to population than Bombay, and I can learn of no town or city either in India or in Europe where the percentage is as low as is it in this city.

71. But in addition to the extremely low ratio of Police to population in Bombay and the immense number of houses which have sprung up in all directions within the last 10 or 12 years, it is a fact that the city is spreading with almost magic rapidity, and quarters which were desolate and uninhabited and therefore requiring no watch or ward are now densely populated and the people of these localities demand the Police protection to which they are entitled.

72. It would seem extraordinary under such circumstances how crime has been so successfully controlled and order maintained in this great city. This, I regret to say, has been accomplished by a cruel overworking of the Police and I take blame to myself for not having made these representations sooner.

73. The strain on the Bombay Police is so severe as to tell seriously on the health of the men who never get what is termed in the army "a night in bed"—that is to say, that unless a policeman obtains special leave, which has to be very sparingly granted, he is on duty every night or day.

74. The work has to be so arranged that for one month a policeman is on day duty he has two months of night work: the night watch come on duty about 4 P.M., and on alternate days they are relieved at 6 and 9 A.M., and when a policeman is thus called upon to be on duty for 14 or 17 hours on alternate nights and for 2 consecutive months, some idea may be formed of the life of a Bombay City policeman.

75. I must not omit to mention that frequently after a policeman has been on duty for 14 or 17 hours he is required to attend at my office or at one of the courts in charge of, or as a witness in, a case.

76. The result of such severe duty has, apart from other disadvantages, tended, to make the Police service unpopular, and considerable difficulty is now felt in securing a good class of able-bodied recruits.

77. The very important facts which I have now laid before Government will, I feel sure, receive the consideration they call for. Having carefully weighed the matter in all its bearings, I feel it my duty to recommend that the strength of the Bombay City Police be augmented, as early as possible, by not less than 200 men of all grades; such an addition would give an improved percentage of 1 policeman to 447·96 of population, which though still showing a lower rate than other towns and cities, would, I think, meet present requirements.

78. I do not propose any increase in the higher ranks but would confine my recommendation to increasing the different subordinate grades of policemen.

79. The statement given below will show the strength and cost of the present 5 subordinate grades and the changes I recommend at an increased cost of Rs. 2,500 per mensem exclusive of hutting money which will amount to an additional sum of Rs. 200:—

Number of Men.	Grade.	Pay.	Number of Men.	Grade.	Pay.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
45	1st Class Constables @ 11 Rupees	495 0 0	100	1st Class Constables @ 14 Rupees	1,400 0 0
200	2nd Do. do. @ 13 do.	2,600 0 0	200	2nd Do. do. @ 13 do.	2,600 0 0
400	3rd Do. do. @ 12 do.	4,800 0 0	400	3rd Do. do. @ 12 do.	4,800 0 0
360	4th Do. do. @ 11 do.	3,960 0 0	436	4th Do. do. @ 11 do.	4,459 0 0
130	5th Do. do. @ 10 do.	1,300 0 0			
1,135		13,320 0 0	1,136		14,732 0 0
					13,320 0 0
				Increase	1,412 0 0

NOTE.—Those sixth draw hutting money at Re. 1 per month each besides their pay.

80. It will be observed that my recommendation provides for the abolition of the 5th or lowest grade of Constable and my reasons for making such a proposal are that it has become impossible to obtain efficient men in any way suited to make policemen on Rs. 10 per mensem; already I have been compelled to lower the standard height from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 4 inches and the chest measurement proportionately, and therefore the Force as regards physique must seriously deteriorate unless the higher scale of pay be sanctioned.

81. The arrival of the Earl of Dufferin in Bombay and departure of the Marquis of Ripon in the month of December severely taxed the resources of the City Police, and I believe Bombay never before witnessed demonstrations such as took place during the 3 days of Lord Ripon's stay in the city. The efficiency of the Police Force had on no occasion been so severely tested during the 20 years that I have had the honour of being at its head, and officers and men by their untiring zeal and devotion to duty acquitted themselves admirably.

82. From the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Dufferin and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay the Police received the warmest acknowledgment for the excellent service rendered by them under exceptionally trying circumstances at this eventful time.

83. While the Force, as a body, so cheerfully and successfully performed their duty, it is somewhat difficult to particularize those who have done exceptionally good work; but I feel I cannot close my report without bringing to the favorable notice of Government the names of the following Superintendents who have been most prominent and successful in the discharge of their duty:—

Superintendent J. G. Smith,
Ditto T. G. Sweeney,
Ditto H. J. Brewin,
Acting ditto J. McDermott,

as also the name of Superintendent Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Ali in charge of the Detective Department, who is always most indefatigable in the discharge of his important and responsible duties.

84. Of the Inspectors the following are entitled to favorable notice:—

H. Ingram, in Police charge Prince's Dock; W. R. Jones, G. H. Cobb, J. A. Guider, A. L. Butterfield, E. Grennan, and W. Whitaker, as also Ráo Bahádur Daji Gangaji in charge of the Reserve Force, and Murar Ráo Shirsagar.

85. In my efforts to maintain the efficiency of the Police of Bombay, which stands as the second city in Her Majesty's Empire, I must acknowledge the cheerful and efficient assistance which I have at all times received from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. G. Gell.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken into Police cognizance or not, by the Police, and including all cases of escape, &c.	Number of reported cases in column 4, not reported to the Police during the year, but reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in column 8 ending in conviction.	Multiplicity false cases.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	See marks.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of the two latter, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14. Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to be tried.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	11	13	15	14	a.	b.	c.	16	17	18	19	20
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																					
4	121 to 126, 130 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	231, to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes.	13	..	..	13	8	..	100·	61·53	13	..	..	8	5	..	61·53	61·53	..	..	..	..
6	214 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	224 to 229 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	4	..	..	4	4	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	148, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	3	..	..	3	3	..	100·	100·	..	1	1	1	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	22	..	..	22	17	..	86·45	77·27	13	..	..	9	5	..	61·53	52·94	..	..	..	..
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																					
10	302, 303, 305 ..	Murder .. .. .. (by thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	.. .. (by dacoits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	.. .. (by robbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	.. .. (by poison	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Other murders	6	..	..	6	5	..	83·33	83·33	5	..	..	3	1	1	60·	60·	..	3	..	..	..
15	307	Attempts at murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	304, 304	Culpable homicide	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	376	Rape	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·	100·	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..
18	377	Unnatural offences	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	..	..	1	1	..	100·	100·	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	46	..	..	45	34	..	97·91	77·03	47	..	..	33	9	..	70·21	70·74	..	..	..	..
21	323, 325, 326 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	325, 326, 326a ..	Grievous hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	45	..	..	39	34	..	100·	61·53	45	..	..	24	12	4	35·91	100·	..	..	..	..
24	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	..	..	1	..	..	100·	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	339 to 339	Kidnapping or abduction ..	30	..	..	2	24	15	..	80·15	62·5	25	..	12	9	1	48·	50·	..	1	..	..
27	340 to 349	Wrongful confinement, and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	100·	25·	2	..	2	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..
28	374, 372	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women, or to attempt to commit theft or wrongful confine.	4	..	..	3	3	..	50·	100·	2	..	..	2	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..
31	304 A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	..	..	3	1	..	100·	33·33	4	..	..	1	2	..	25·	33·33	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	164	..	..	4	130	38	84·14	64·76	128	..	..	79	38	6	57·18	60·94	..	5	..	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																					
32	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt .. .. .. (by person on or stupefy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(by drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(by other means	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .. (in dwelling house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		other robberies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	379, 381, 382, 459 to 461, 455 to 440.	Serious simulted and cognate offences ..	2	..	..	2	2	..	100·	100·	2	..	..	2	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..
37	435, 439	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	97	..	1	1	88	42	100·	94·28	89	..	..	41	4	..	46·06	91·11	..	3	..	..
39	449 to 454 ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	5	..	..	..	5	4	..	100·	80·	5	..	4	1	..	80·	80·	..	..	..	..
40	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	100·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
41	411, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	97	..	1	4	96	51	100·	91	89	..	..	47	5	1	47·78	90·38	..	5	2	..

A.

Crime for the year 1884.

Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.						REMARKS.
	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 29 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
								By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Committed to Sessions.								
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	9	..	9	60·	60·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31	3	34	..	..	..	..	34	6	..	28	..	27	84·84	84·84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	1	9	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	5	..	5	100	62·5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a 2 prisoners admitted as approvers and 1 sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Direct case; no proceedings adopted by Magistrate.
..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	1	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47	1	48	35	..	..	..	48	9	..	32	1	33	70·21	78·57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b 4 prisoners died in Hospital before trial—one was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60	..	60	..	..	..	..	60	29	..	27	5	32	53·33	53·33	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	2	22	..	..	..	..	22	9	..	18	2	20	95·36	84·21	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	11	..	3	..	3	30·	30·	c3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	c 2 transferred to Indore and 1 to Poona.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	1	33·33	33·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
165	21	180	5	..	..	..	194	56	..	93	14	99	60·73	60·73	6	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	100	75	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	50·	..	..	..	
3	..	3	..	..	2	66·66	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	d Lunatic Asylum.
58	..	64	..	1	1·72	..	60	5	..	48	7	55	94·82	91·66	..	..	..	..	..	60	37	58·4	13,113	3,619	27·58	..	
5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	4	..	4	80·	80·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
69	..	76	..	3	4·35	..	73	6	..	55	10	65	94·20	89·04	1	..	..	1	..	72	37	51·38	13,198	3,619	27·42	..	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all cases of which Magistrates took cognizance.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157 clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code. Number of cases in which no persons were held under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Multiformity false cases.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.
											See marks.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, or after previous information was given by the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	5	..	..	5	3	..	55·56	20·												
41	295, 297.. ..	Hash act causing hurt or endangering life.	15	..	..	12	3	..	100·	50·84	16	..	..	1	1	..	16·	50·	..	..	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	19	..	..	15	6	..	94·73	53 33	16	..	..	3	7	1	44·44	53·33	..	..	..	..
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																				
43	403, 406.. ..	Lurking-house-trespass or house-breaking (of cattle	2	..	..	2	2	..	100·	100·	2	..	..	2	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..	..
44	379 to 382	Theft																				
		ordinary	2,851	..	16	4	1,650	1,285	20	97·53	77·97	27·54	..	..	1,771	339	3	46·15	72·72	..	6	..
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	402	..	..	1	302	187	..	75·70	61·91	305	..	..	178	120	1	49·76	57·79	..	1	..
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	124	..	..	..	122	78	..	98·38	59·09	128	..	..	78	51	1	59·56	59·52	..	..	..
47	447, 448..	Criminal or house-trespass	115	..	..	..	80	30	..	6·29	34·88	7	..	..	6	1	..	85·71	83·71	..	..	..
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3,549	..	16	5	2,159	1,585	26	91·26	70·64	3,256	..	..	1,535	561	5	47·05	75·64	..	5	..
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	..	..	..	3	..	75·	75·	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII. (Ch. C. P. C. and Act IX. of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	86	..	..	..	86	..	98·83	93·09	85	..	..	..	79	6	..	92·94	92·94	..	..	..
51		Offences against Gambling Act ..	192	..	..	..	192	161	..	100·	89·43	192	..	..	161	1	..	99·45	99·43	..	..	..
52		——— Excise Laws	81	..	..	..	80	76	..	96·79	95·	46	..	..	44	32	..	95·65	95·65	..	..	..
53		——— Opium Act..	18	..	..	..	18	17	..	94·44	94·44	17	..	..	16	1	..	94·11	94·11	..	..	..
54	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	——— Railway Laws	43	..	..	..	43	41	..	97·66	89·13	3	..	..	3	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ..	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	66·66	100·	4	..	..	4	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
56		——— Arms Act	10	..	..	..	10	9	..	90·	90·	9	..	..	9	..	..	90·90	90·90	..	..	..
57		——— Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58		——— Forest Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act. V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	111	..	..	..	110	96	..	97·29	86·	108	..	..	86	21	1	79·62	80·37	..	..	..
		Total ..	540	..	..	..	542	501	..	83·33	92·43	458	..	..	402	33	1	92·74	92·95	..	..	..
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Police Acts ..	12,436	..	..	..	12,339	12,247	..	72·68	99·25	8,112	..	..	9,057	40	2	99·06	99·93	..	..	..
61	....	Public Conveyance Act	3,240	..	..	..	3,104	3,140	1	97·28	98·48	3,152	..	..	3,106	26	..	99·17	99·17	..	..	..
62	....	Section XXXV. of Act XIII. of 1856	416	..	..	2	414	354	..	100·	85·50	416	..	..	318	56	4	84·83	85·62	..	2	..
63	....	Tramway Act	26	..	..	..	14	24	..	42·30	100·	11	..	..	11	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
64	....	Port Act XII. of 1875	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	57·14	71·43	4	..	..	4	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
65	....	Shipping Act I. of 1859	190	..	..	..	190	171	..	94·83	90·	176	..	..	161	19	..	89·20	89·20	..	..	..
66	....	Passenger Act VIII. of 1876 ..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	33·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	....	Tobacco Act	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	33·33	66·66	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
68	....	Mutiny Act	5	..	..	..	5	4	..	100·	80·	5	..	..	4	1	..	80·	80·	..	..	..
69	....	Army Act (Deserters)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	....	Jails Act	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	100·	100·	2	..	..	2	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
71	....	Pounds Act	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·	100·	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
72	....	Post Office Act	4	..	..	2	4	3	..	100·	75·	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
73	....	Foreigners Act	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·	100·	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·	100·	..	..	..
74	....	Gas Act	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	100·	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	....	Victoria Chapters IX.—10 and 11 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	16,443	..	..	4	15,157	15,963	1	78·25	98·80	12,894	..	..	13,869	146	6	98·41	98·86	..	2	..
		Grand Total ..	9,843	..	11	17	19,191	18,308	27	83·9	94·27	16,880	..	..	14,759	755	29	87·05	95·14	..	17	2

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th June 1885.

A.—*continued.*

Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	PERSONS.																		PROPERTY.						Remarks.
	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Total of columns 24 to 27.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
									By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before apprehension before a Magistrate.	In custody of Police. On jail.	Under trial before Magistrate. Committed to Sessions.						
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 case compounded.
18	..	18	..	..	..	..	18	3	15	8	8	44·44	44·44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a Prisoners absconded after commencement of trial.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	7	..	9	9	45·	45·	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	100	110	110	100	f 2 Escaped. 2 Died. 1 sent Lunatic Asylum. 1 handed Military authorities.
1,705	43	1,813	57	32	1·93	1,774	407	1	1,351	19	1,344	76·28	77·01	42	..	..	2	1	2,796	1,704	61·02	1,25,382	60,055	48·01	g 1 Prisoner made over to Military authorities and 2 transferred.
210	96	306	96	1	..	373	178	1	189	1	190	58·42	56·96	42	..	..	1	..	260	235	79·16	20,918	15,282	58·71	h 1 made over to Military authorities and 2 transferred.
161	7	168	..	..	..	105	65	2	99	7	92	57·76	57·76	41	..	..	5	..	10	17	89·47	4,978	4,434	91·08	i The prisoner died after commencement of trial.
7	79	86	..	..	..	86	56	..	30	..	6	85·71	85·71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,103	197	2,445	10	33	1·45	2,402	704	4	1,602	18	1,625	73·14	73·46	5	..	..	8	1	3,137	2,000	64·01	1,51,388	77,882	51·44	
4	1	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	4	..	4	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
85	1	86	..	..	..	86	6	..	80	..	79	92·94	92·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
307	..	307	..	..	..	307	6	..	301	..	301	99·33	99·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
56	32	88	..	..	..	88	3	..	85	..	51	94·44	94·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	1	18	..	..	..	18	1	..	17	..	16	94·11	94·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	60	62	..	..	..	62	2	..	60	..	2	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	2	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	4	..	3	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	1	13	..	..	..	13	1	..	12	..	11	91·66	91·66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
109	2	110	..	..	..	110	21	..	89	..	86	79·63	79·63	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,584	97	1,571	..	..	..	1,571	46	..	1,524	..	1,245	90·95	90·95	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13,489	3,077	16,566	1	46	0·26	16,713	132	..	16,582	..	13,562	99·68	99·43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	j 1 case prisoner died before trial. 42 cases including 46 prisoners were handed over to the Military authorities, 1 case including 1 prisoner who was insane was sent to the Asylum. j Transferred to Medical.
3,198	43	3,194	..	..	..	3,194	48	..	3,146	..	3,126	99·17	99·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
504	..	506	39	..	..	501	69	..	432	..	422	83·73	84·26	..	..	..	4	..	416	416	100	5,326	5,326	100	
17	13	21	..	..	..	24	6	..	18	..	11	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	1	7	..	..	..	7	2	..	5	..	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
176	14	190	..	..	..	190	19	..	171	..	167	93·70	93·70	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	100	17	17	100	
..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	2	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	7	..	..	..	7	2	..	5	..	5	71·42	71·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Handed over to Military authorities.
1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Handed over to Naval authorities.
17,317	3,254	20,737	0	80	0·38	20,878	291	..	20,587	..	17,097	98·81	99·70	18	..	..	4	..	424	424	100	5,413	5,413	100	
15,189	3,054	18,052	31	32	0·38	18,709	1,110	..	17,599	..	14,807	99·17	99·60	32	..	..	31	1	3,633	2,466	67·87	1,70,889	86,616	51·13	

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the Year 1884.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.							Remarks.
			Average instructions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taking up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in which the police were requested to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which prisons omitted.	Number in person against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before Magistrate including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED.		CONVICTED.		Awaiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*															
4	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	132	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ..	..	18	..	18	5	13	14	18	1	6	..	13	..	..	
7	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	..	7	..	7	4	3	3	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	
8	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	..	11	..	11	..	8	9	9	1	6	1	1	..	..	
9	463 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	..	4	..	4	..	2	12	12	2	7	..	..	..	..	
10	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	15	..	15	10	5	5	15	..	1	..	14	..	..	
11	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks.	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	..	56	..	56	19	31	44	63	7	20	3	33	..	..	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
13	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
14	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
15	384 to 389	Extortion	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
16	323	Wrongful confinement	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	..	2,329	..	2,329	42	2,342	4,301	4,341	2,068	729	..	1,544	..	..	
18	248	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	..	133	..	133	117	6	10	178	7	34	..	137	..	..	
		Total ..	..	2,464	..	2,464	160	2,348	4,311	4,519	2,075	763	..	1,681	..	..	
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
20	417 to 420	Cheating	..	128	..	128	26	83	165	126	22	65	..	34	2	2	
21	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	..	22	..	22	14	11	11	22	4	8	..	10	..	..	
22	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	
23	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	..	73	..	73	11	59	39	79	19	24	..	17	..	..	
		Total ..	..	226	..	226	51	154	176	229	46	108	..	61	3	2	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
24	298	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	
26	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	..	146	..	146	3	124	166	157	58	79	..	19	2	1	
27	500 to 502	Defamation	..	23	..	23	1	18	20	20	17	7	..	5	..	..	
28	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	..	61	..	61	4	56	56	61	4	17	..	36	..	..	
29	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Pollution and local nuisances ..	..	6	..	6	..	6	6	7	1	3	..	3	..	..	
30	294A	Keeping a lottery office	..	15	..	15	..	15	15	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	
31	Offences under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	..	39	..	39	..	26	29	29	13	7	..	19	..	..	
32	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Misbehaviour of wives and children.	..	258	..	258	..	252	252	252	134	84	..	34	..	..	
35	Cases under Chapter XLVI, C. P. C.	Miscellaneous	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	..	556	..	556	8	510	567	562	231	199	..	129	2	1	
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.															
36	.. .. ..	Offences against Municipal Act ..	..	5,993	..	5,993	..	5,993	5,993	5,772	1,448	20	..	4,304	..	..	
37	.. .. ..	Do. Contagious Diseases ..	..	340	..	340	..	340	340	340	102	2	..	236	..	..	
38	Non-cognizable offences under	Do. Vaccination Act	..	269	..	269	..	269	269	269	4	6	..	259	..	..	
39	the Act specified.	Do. Dispute Act	..	14	..	14	1	13	13	13	5	7	..	1	..	..	
40		Do. Arthurs Act	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41		Do. Factory Act	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
42		Do. Police Act	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	..	6,572	..	6,572	1	6,617	6,617	6,396	1,566	35	..	4,780	..	..	
		GRAND TOTAL ..	..	9,877	..	9,877	239	9,808	11,657	11,767	4,424	1,136	2	6,189	6	3	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June 1885.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

STATEMENT B.

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.										Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 which were pending brought to trial up to close of year	Number supposed to be connected in Cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of Persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	188 .	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June 1885.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Div. ision.	PART I. Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property.															PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
	Names of Fairs or Places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of Cases.	Strength of Additional Police.		Total Cost of additional Police, including all Contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of Offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Upper Cobbs Road	Shaik Hasan Gafali	1 Day.	2,000	..	..	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Gulbai Shahvali	1 ,,	1,000	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Lower Cobbs Road	Sheikh Ismail Gajali	1 ,,	8,000	..	2	8	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Bora Bazar Street	Bhimnath Temple	1 ,,	4,000	..	..	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Esplanade	Pirni fair	1 ,,	5,000	..	..	8	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Do.	1 ,,	2,000	..	..	4	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Tandal Street	Mahomedshah Shahid	5 ,,	15,000	..	..	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
New Bengalpura Cross Lane	Bawa Gour	1 ,,	4,000	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Old Mahmanwada Street	Pir Bada Miyan	5 ,,	10,000	..	..	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Dongri Street	Abak Shah	1 ,,	3,000	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Wilkenbwar Road	Ashtli Ekadashi	1 ,,	25,000	..	9	10	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Kartiki Ekadashi	4 ,,	50,000	..	9	10	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Tripuri Pournima	5 ,,	60,000	..	9	10	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Mahashivratri	1 ,,	1,25,000	..	9	10	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Mahalakshmi Village	Chaitra Pournima	4 ,,	40,000	..	9	10	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Dhakleshwar Temple	2 ,,	8,000	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Tardeo Road	Raghuvir Temple	4 ,,	15,000	..	2	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Grant Road	Charandas Udasi Temple	8 ,,	2,000	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Mangalwadi	Pirshah Nawaz	2 ,,	1,000	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Mumbadevi and Mahlakshmi	Dusra	3 ,,	20,000	..	6	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Walkeshwar Road	Pithori Amavasha	4 ,,	60,000	..	9	10	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ghirgaum Road	Sidheshwar Temple	3 ,,	2,000	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Gamgowdee Road	Mayakeshwar Temple	3 ,,	8,000	..	3	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Do. 2nd	1 ,,	3,000	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Parel Road, Byculla	Mankeshwar Temple	3 ,,	8,000	..	3	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Bellasis Road	Nag Panchmi	1 ,,	10,000	..	7	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Mount Road	Agakhan alias Hasan Ali	3 ,,	15,000	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Dadar	Pir Usma Ali	1 ,,	1,000	..	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	

Mahálakshmi	Haces	7	„	20,000	..	2	13	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Parel	Waqashwari	4	„	4,000	..	2	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Dhárávi	Said Pir Kadri	1	„	400	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Mátunga	Withoba Temple	1	„	50,000	..	1	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Mahálakshmi	Eid	1	„	25,000	..	2	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Mainshajlani	Bakri Id	1	„	15,000	..	2	3	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Mátunga	Sheikh Miery	1	„	1,500	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Upper Mahim	Hasan Pir	1	„	1,500	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Pir Magdum Sah	12	„	25,000	2	6	6	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Lower Mahim	Parbhadevi	1	„	5,000	..	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Balaji Shamsett Street	Mátra Devi	3	„	4,000	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Phydhuni Road	Kalika Devi	3	„	2,000	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Chánpa Gully	Champadévi	1	„	2,000	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Kálbádevi Road	Kalika Devi	1	„	4,000	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Old Sonápur Lane	Said Alvi	1	„	2,000	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Karrol Wády	Hasan Shah Kadri	3	„	4,000	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Ditto	Said Gulab Shah	1	„	2,500	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Navi Wádi	Maheshwari	5	„	15,000	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Bapu Khote Street	Said Ismail Shah	1	„	2,500	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Second Bholwáda	Ramdeo	2	„	2,000	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Kika Street	Do.	1	„	2,000	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Bhuleshwar Road	Ranchhod	1	„	4,000	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Khoja Street	Mahadeo	1	„	2,000	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Erskin Road	Madarshah	1	„	2,000	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
1st Bhandar Gally	Jumashah	1	„	1,500	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
New Hanuman Lane	Hanuman	1	„	2,000	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	
Esplanade and Champáti	Cocoanut fair	1	„	400,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	Almost the whole of the Police is out on duty.
Native Town and Fort	Divali	4	„	500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	Do. do.
Do. do.	Moharam	10	„	600,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	Do. do.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June 1885.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police.

| District. | Sanctioned strength of Police Force. | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of Police. | | | | | | | | | | | |

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force.

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.										Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Wastage who have left the Force during the Year.								Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate:																					
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.													
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Firearms.	Number provided with Swords only or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.		On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 2 and 31)	By Discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bombay	164	4,389	..	40	1,484	..	66	27	341	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	201	81	119	297	..	..	173	600	153	38	9	18	66	1	6	19	111·81	1·24

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June 1885.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

District.	Race.									Religion or Caste.																						Remarks.
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.																								
										Officers.										Men.												
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.							Other Religions.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.							Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.	
			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.					Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Parsis.	Jews.			Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Jews.	Parsis.		
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Bombay	2	6	44	..	..	..	..	1	3	119	135	32	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	3	220	47	1	..	..	..	..	963	1	2	1,436	..

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June 1885.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT G.

Statement showing the Total Expenditure during the year 1884 on Police Buildings in the Island of Bombay.

Reported by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.	Amount.	Reported by the Accountant General.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
A.—Repairs (above Rs. 1000)	6,892 15 0	D.—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000	2,559 0 10
B.—Minor works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,500) ...	.....	E.—Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000	435 12 11
C.—Large works (above Rs. 2,500)	1,158 1 2	Total from Police Budget ...	2,994 13 9
		F.—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades	1 15 5
		Grand Total Outlay Rs. ...	11,052 13 11
Total from Departmental Police Works Budget ...	8,058 0 2	G.—Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all grades	7 3 10

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June 1885.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT H.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police in the Island of Bombay during the year 1884.

District.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.		Number of Men including Column I. discharged on reduction.		Number of Dismissals from all Causes.		Number of Resignations.		Percentage of Dismissals from other causes than (reduction) and of resignation together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column I.		Remarks.
	1		2		3		4		5		
	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Municipal Police.	
Bombay	1,506	20	...	...	66	...	18	...	5·50	...	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th June 1885.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 7597 of 1885.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1885.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 1982, dated 6th June 1885—Submits his first Annual Report on the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1884.

Further letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 3225, dated 9th September 1885.

Further letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 3244, dated 10th September 1885.

Further letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 3291, dated 15th September 1885.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has submitted for the year 1884 his first report on the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay, the information hitherto furnished to Government on this subject having been submitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Decrease in crime.

2. As this is the first report on the present lines the working of the Police during the past and during previous years cannot be exactly compared, but from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Report of the 20th April 1885, reviewed by Government in their Resolution No. 4117 of the 15th June 1885, it appears that there has been an appreciable decrease in crime during 1884 as compared with 1883.

Offences against the Penal Code.

3. During the year under review 3,642 cognizable offences against the Penal Code were reported to the Police and 1,771 of these cases or 48·62 per cent. ended in conviction. 2,646 persons were arrested in connection with these offences and 1,915 or 72·37 per cent. of those arrested were convicted.

By far the greater portion of these 3,642 offences consisted of ordinary thefts of which no less than 2,754 occurred during the year.

Murders.

4. Five murders took place in Bombay during the year under review, four of which were detected and prosecuted to conviction. The fifth, a case of infanticide, was not detected.

Other serious offences.

5. One culpable homicide, 3 cases of administering stupefying drugs, 25 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, 3 cases of robbery, 13 cases relating to coin and 365 cases of criminal breach of trust occurred during the year. The details respecting other classes of crime do not call for any special remark, except that while only 128 cases of receiving stolen property were investigated under the Penal Code, no less than 416 cases of a similar description were investigated under Section 35 of Act XIII. of 1856.

Property stolen and recovered.

6. The value of property stolen during 1884 amounted to Rs. 1,70,001, of which property worth Rs. 86,916 was recovered. This gives 51·12 as the percentage of recoveries—a fairly satisfactory figure.

Offences against Miscellaneous Laws.

7. Besides offences against the Penal Code 13,238 offences against miscellaneous laws were reported. Of these 9,112 were offences against the Police Acts and 3,152 were offences against the Public Conveyance Act.

There were also—

46	cases	under	the Excise Law,
17	,,	,,	Opium Act,
4	,,	,,	Salt and Customs Laws,
9	,,	,,	Arms Act,
4	,,	,,	Post Act, and
176	,,	,,	Shipping Act.

The vast majority of the above noted 13,238 offences were no doubt merely petty misdemeanours.

Strength of the Force.

8. The strength of the Force, including the Harbour and Prince's Dock Police, is 1,526 Officers and men and it costs Rs. 4,75,297 per annum nearly the whole of which is a charge against Government. The Force is almost an unarmed one, only 40 of its members having swords; the remainder are furnished with batons. Government regret to observe that only 407 Officers and men or not much more than one-fourth of the entire body can read and write.

9. The Police Commissioner points out that the proportion of Policemen to population is less in Bombay than in other large Cities and he asks for an increase of 200 Constables. He also proposes that owing to the difficulty of enlisting men of the proper stamp on Rs. 10 per mensem (the pay of a Constable of the 5th Class) the 5th Class of Constable should be abolished and Government, in lieu of entertaining 1,020 Constables divided into five classes and costing Rs. 12,220 per mensem, should entertain 1,220 Constables divided into four classes and costing Rs. 14,720 per mensem.

Sir Frank Souter's proposals if adopted would therefore involve Government in an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,500 per mensem or Rs. 30,000 per annum.

In 1865 the Bombay Police was re-organized by Colonel Bruce who fixed the strength at 1,456 men, exclusive of Dockyard Police.

At different times since reductions have been made, amounting on the whole to 101 men.

On the other hand special Police have been at different times entertained with the sanction of Government for special purposes. These are as under :—

Prince's Dock	50
Municipal burial and burning grounds	20
C. D. Act	12
Distilleries	5
Total ...	87

The Police employed at the Prince's Dock and Municipal burial and burning grounds are paid for respectively by the Port Trust and the Municipality. They may therefore be treated as a distinct force and left out of account.

The working of the C. D. Act, and the guarding of distilleries is work which may properly be performed by Government Police. But still these duties have come into existence since the strength of the Police was fixed in 1865, and may therefore fairly be considered to justify the employment of extra Police for the purpose.

There is no doubt that Bombay has largely increased and is increasing not only in population but in extent. Many miles of new road have been opened out, and buildings erected along them, and these have to be guarded. On the other hand the lighting of Bombay with gas has facilitated the work of the Police.

As to pay it is no doubt difficult in Bombay to get men on Rs. 10. They can earn more in the mills. Still sepoys in public offices do not get more than Rs. 10, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is not disposed to abolish the lowest class altogether.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction an increase of 101 men to be apportioned as follows :—

	Men.
3rd Class Constables at Rs. 12	34
4th Do. at „ 11	34
5th Do. at „ 10	33
	101

The extra cost will be Rs. 1,112 per mensem and the Financial Department should be requested to sanction this extra cost as soon as the financial pressure is relieved.

ed with financial assistance fr
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

10. The Commissioner of Police reports that the Port Trust pays for the 50 men entertained for the Prince's Dock and that the Municipality pays for the 20 men employed at the burial and burning grounds through the Commissioner's Office. This arrangement should at once cease and all sums due from the Port Trust or from any other body on account of Police entertained for their purposes should be paid through the Accountant General.

11. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that a portion of the cost of the Harbour Police should be defrayed by the Port Trust. No doubt the Harbour Police is employed to a considerable extent on duties with which the Port Trustees have no concern, such as the prevention of smuggling, of importation of slaves and arms and so on. But they also help to keep order on board ship, bring refractory seamen on shore, &c., and these are duties for which the Trustees, who levy fees on all ships entering the harbour, may fairly be required to pay.

The Marine Department should be requested to address the Port Trustees on the subject, suggesting that, in the opinion of Government, it would be fair that they should pay half the cost of the Harbour Police, as they receive all the revenue of the Harbour.

12. The report for the year is satisfactory: crime has decreased and the Police have been successful in its detection. The Force also acquitted itself with great credit during the pressure put upon it by the visits of the late and the present Viceroy to Bombay, and the Commissioner deserves the thanks of Government for the efficient condition in which he has maintained it.

Conclusion.

13. Copies of this Resolution should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Government of India. A copy should likewise be placed upon the Editors' Table.

(Signed) C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Presidency Magistrate,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Accountant General,
The General Department,
The Financial Department,
The Marine Department,
The Editors' Table,
The Branch Editors' Table, Poona,
The Editor of the "Dhárwár Vritt."
The Government of India, } By letter.
The Under Secretary of State for India, }